

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. F. ROBERTS.

No. 23.

BALTIMORE, MD. OCTOBER 6, 1835.

Vol. II

AMERICAN FARMER.
This publication is the successor of the late **AMERICAN FARMER**, and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Pratt street, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 1835.

SILK MANUAL.

The proprietors of the *Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore*, have in the press, and will speedily publish, a complete Manual of the Mulberry and Silk culture, compiled from the best and most authentic sources. As the object is the promotion of a great public interest, the cost will be moderate.

GREAT CATTLE SALE.

Our Stock Fair and Sale, which we advertise in this day's paper, we respectfully beg leave to commend to our agricultural readers, and to farmers and planters generally. The advantage to the agricultural community of having a great *mart*, to which they may annually resort with a certainty of disposing of such fine animals as they may have, or of purchasing such as they may want, will be obvious to every one. The present essay to effect this desirable object, has been prompted more by a wish to render ourselves serviceable to those with whom our interest is identified, than with any view of realizing much profit. If our plan should find favor with those whom it is intended to benefit, we hope hereafter to make our Annual Cattle Fair and Sale, a cherished and common ground, whereon gentlemen breeders from the eastern, western, middle and southern states, may meet in a spirit of enlightened emulation, and produce the living evidences of their skill in the interesting science of improving the breeds of domestic animals. The location of Baltimore is a most happy one for such an enterprise, nor is the ground selected for holding the fair less so, offering as it does, every convenience that could be desired for promoting the comfort of the animals and the accommodation of visitors.

The communication of Mr. Dunlop is replete with valuable information upon the subject of the

too much despised Ribwort. We regret that his specimens never reached us.

The communication, No. 2, of the series of our correspondent "Common Sense," on the subject of soiling, fattening of Hogs, and the treatment of Cattle, is, indeed, an admirable illustration, that its accomplished author understands the meaning of his cognomen. It is emphatically "common sense,"—strong, manly "common sense,"—dressed in its best, because, simplest attire—"common sense" replete with the true philosophy of nature.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS, CATTLE EXHIBITIONS AND SALES.

Our exchange papers from the West, are filled with accounts of the meetings of Agricultural Societies, the formation of others, and with Agricultural Fairs. In Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, the spirit may, indeed, be said to be abroad that will carry them in triumph to the attainment of perfection, not only in their systems of husbandry, but in the improvement of their breeds of cattle. Such a spirit is eminently praiseworthy, and must lead to the best and happiest results, in adding greatly to the comfort of the enterprising people of those states, besides largely increasing their political power. The Agricultural Fair which has just closed at Cincinnati, Ohio, is represented as one of peculiar attractions, and to have justified every wish of the warmest and most sanguine friends of that cause—whose "conquests," in the eloquent language of Mr. Storer, "are bloodless"—"where all are conquerors, though the palm may be taken by one alone."

In the East and North, the good work goes bravely on. At Albany, New York, on the 13th and 14th instants, there is to be a splendid Agricultural Fair,—and at Brighton, Massachusetts, on the 14th, there will be a Cattle Show and Sale of Animals, as also, a distribution of premiums.

These things are as they should be. We view them as highly honorable to the parties engaged in them, and would hope, that examples so laudable—so grounded in the very principles of human ambition and human happiness—will be followed, that they may raise up friends in all directions.

The Improved Short-horn Durham Cattle, advertised by the Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, of York, Pennsylvania, for sale, in this day's paper is worthy of all possible attention. Distinguished as he has been for years, as an enlightened agriculturist and breeder, his stock always command the most marked consideration. His cow *Flora* is very happily designated by him as an "extraordinary cow," for extraordinary must that cow be, which will yield from 16 to 20 lbs. of butter per week.

While we take especial pleasure in calling public attention to his advertisement, we must be indulged in the expression of our unfeigned regret, that one so peculiarly qualified by his attainments to dignify the science of agriculture, should retire from its pursuit, in the midst of a career rendered no less brilliant by its results, than it has been eminently useful to our common country.

We have read with much edification and delight, the address delivered before the Hamilton county Agricultural Society, at Carthage, Ohio, on the 4th ultimo, by Bellamy Storer, Esq. Its historical facts, statistical information, and classic allusions, all tend to render the production deeply interesting to the reader of taste. We are always gratified when we see men of moral elevation, of professional distinction, like Mr. Storer, stepping forward and proclaiming in the language of eloquence and truth, the beauties and the blessings, the comforts and the luxuries, which belong to the life of the husbandman.

A JAUNT TO SURREY FARM.

We spent a part of an afternoon, some days since, at *Surrey Farm*, the residence of Captain Abel S. Dungan, about two miles from town, in an eastern direction, and were highly gratified to find that the gallant Captain makes as skilful a farmer as he did a navigator. This farm is the beautiful estate formerly owned by the late Mr. David Harris, president of the branch of the old Bank of the U. States, afterwards by his son in law, the late Col. Joseph Sterett, and more recently by Mr. Silas Marean. The entire farm at present consists of 281 acres of land, 80 of which are in wood, and the balance in cultivation. The mansion house is a commodious frame, 62 feet front, by 40 in depth, built with due regard to beauty

comfort, convenience and durability. It has two fronts, the southern, with its balcony, commanding a fine view of the river and bay, and opening upon a most splendid location for a falling and ornamental garden. The northern front presents the appearance, at a distance, of some ancient castle with its turreted battlements, and if situated in the land of barons, in another age, would be taken for the home of some hardy chieftain, who feared dishonor more than death. It was built for Mr. Harris, we understand,—a gentleman of the old school,—who, with ample means and a heart to enjoy them, made Surrey Farm at once the seat of elegant refinement and generous hospitality. The northern front looks out upon the lane from which the premises are approached, and has, enclosed, a *Court-yard* delightfully shaded with forest and ornamental trees. In the same enclosure with the garden, about two hundred yards from the mansion, there is a tastefully constructed building, with its tessellated marble floors, that answers for the two-fold purpose of a bath-house and wash-house, both of which are supplied from a contiguous never failing spring of excellent water.

The out houses are cut off from the dwelling by a lane running at right angles, and consist of a tool-house, ground feed house, quarters for the servants, hen house, smoke house, ice house, dairy, barn, stables, cow house, &c.

The dairy is supplied with water by a pump in the barn yard, by means of a tunnel. The water after passing through the dairy, is conveyed by a second tunnel into the hog-pens, a few yards distant, so that without extra labor both establishments are supplied with water.

In a wing of the barn, which is spacious, the Captain has a 4 horse power thrashing machine, of which he said so many excellent things, that, had we not been a believer in its utility before, we should most assuredly have become a convert. He told us that he got out 150 bushels of grain a day with it, with perfect ease; that he had passed through it 3,200 bushels, and but for an oaken root which got in it, it would have performed its work without the least injury whatever. As it was, the only one it received was the loss of two teeth. He procured it he said of Sinclair and Moore, and would not be without it for any consideration; that it had enabled him to get out his wheat timely, so as to obtain a good price for it—a dollar and a half a bushel.

His crop of wheat the present season was a good one, and gave strong evidence of what may be done by lime and good culture. The land of Surrey, is not what might be called first rate, its

ample fields have good exposures, and its soil is what farmers term *kind*; that is, land which promptly yields to the influence of manure, and speedily gives evidence by its grateful returns of the melioration effected. On less than 60 acres the Captain reaped 1465 bushels of fine heavy wheat; it was grown on two fields, the average of the one, was 80 bushels, that of the other, 27 bushels to the acre. We are the more particular in mentioning these facts, because this bountiful yield was the result purely of proper culture, and shows conclusively how much may be done with a judicious application of calcareous manures.

The farm is divided into eleven fields. The orchard consists of 10 acres of choice apples; but we regretted to find that the Borer was making very unceremonious work with his young trees, one of which the Captain pointed out to us that had been entirely bored through, and which, on his attempting to straighten it had broke off near the ground; several others were more or less injured, and some three or four entirely killed.

To destroy these insects, various plans have been recommended, two of which we will here mention.

1. *Professor Say*, recommends that common bricklayer's mortar be applied around the base of the trees, the latter part of April or early in May, so as to cover completely the part, and its immediate vicinity.

2. *John Prince*, Esq., recommends "digging round the tree, and clearing the earth to the roots, and then with a sharp pointed knife, a chisel or gouge, and a small wire to probe; if they are deep in the tree, they may be easily destroyed." "After taking out the worms, the wounds should be covered over with grafting clay and a large proportion of wood ashes mixed, and the earth then to be returned to the tree." This latter process should be performed as soon in the spring as the frost is out of the ground.

The *Corn* occupied a field of 20 acres and looked remarkably well, and judging from the massy appearance of the ears, we think it will yield from 8 to 10 bbls. to the acre.

The grass fields consisted of clover and timothy, and we found the Captain busy in preparing his grounds for wheat and timothy, in which, together with what he has already in, he means to put between sixty and seventy acres. He had a field of twenty-four acres in which the timothy was already up and looked well, 20½ acres of this was sown in the corn and the other 3½ on newly prepared fallow. A field of 16 acres which has been 2 years set in timothy looked as if justice had been done in its sowing, and that the seed had not been cast on barren sands.

The farm is well watered, a stream passing through nearly all the fields, yielding a plentiful supply 10 months in the year, and in the others there are fine springs of water which never flinch, come what may, in giving copious streams of excellent water.

Besides grain, the Captain has a large market garden, the receipts from which added to those from his dairy brought him in, \$200, monthly, from the month of May to August.

We were much pleased with three fine *Devon* Bulls which he has, the oldest now 9 or 10 years old, is remarkably large, as were the two younger ones, their ages being considered.

His milch cows are composed of about an equal number of *Devon* and common cows; but he has become so thoroughly convinced of the great superiority of the *Devons*, for the purposes of the dairy, that he means to dispose of all his others and keep none but them on his estate.—From one of his fine *Devon* cows, he made during the latter part of the Spring, from 9 to 10 pounds of butter a week.

On the whole, we were highly gratified at our jaunt, and hope that every gentleman owning a farm convenient to the procurement of *lime*, in some of its forms, will take courage from the flattering results of its application to the *Surrey* farm, and give it a fair trial on their several estates. With lime, marl, ashes, clover and plaster, there is no land that may not be made to produce from 20 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre.

67 WORK FOR OCTOBER.

ON THE FARM.

There is much to be done this month and the next towards securing the crops of the coming year. If you have any stiff clayey ground that you contemplate putting in corn, oats or any other crop requiring spring sowing or planting, turn it up deeply, and leave the furrow in the rough to receive the fertilizing influence of the winter frosts and snows. By fall ploughing, in addition to the meliorating effect upon the land, much time is gained in the spring, at a period, when, if you have not been kind in your treatment to your horses and oxen, they are very apt to be low in flesh, feeble in strength, and but ill suited to the arduous labor of breaking up stiff grounds.

Wheat. If you have not already gotten in your wheat, it is time you were bestirring yourself. It should, at all events, be sown before the 20th of the month. If you contemplate sowing on a clover lay, you should plough but once, harrow in your seed, and roll. If not upon a clover lay, plough two or three times and pulverise perfectly. We need scarcely say to you, that you

should be particular in your seed; that it should be selected with the utmost care; that you should not sow more than two years in succession from the same seed, and that when you do change, it should be obtained from a situation *north* of your own. Before sowing, the wheat should be carefully passed through a screen to separate it thoroughly from all noxious seed and extraneous matter; it should then be *washed* or *scrubbed* with a hickory or birchen broom, the water to be poured off and renewed whenever it is discolored, the floating grains skimmed off and given to the cattle or hogs: after it has undergone this process, soak it for twenty four-hours in a *solution of lime and water*; a *strong solution of salt and water*, or *ley made from wood ashes*; drain it, roll it in plaster, and sow in the proportion of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to the acre, harrow it in *deep* and roll: if you have not previously done so, don't omit to give your land a dressing of *lime, marl, or ashes*, just before harrowing. In the spring if you were to turn your sheep in, in *dry weather*, to eat down the wheat, and then pass your harrow over it, you would find your interest in it by the increased vigor of its growth and more abundant yield.

If you design to put your wheat field into timothy, you cannot do better than to sow it immediately after harrowing, and then roll in your timothy seed.

If your *rye* is not already in, sow it without delay—light gravelly or stony land suits it best; but you must not neglect to give it a good dressing of manure. Sow from 5 to 6 pecks to the acre, being careful to steep your seed as directed for wheat.

While on the subject of *rye*, permit us to obtrude once more upon your attention, with our petition in behalf of your milch-cows. Sow down one, two, or three acres, for early food. It is the earliest grass in the spring, is an excellent promoter of milk, may be cut two or three times, and will ensure you flowing pails and delicious butter, ere the other grasses can be fed from.

Your *corn*, as soon as it is sufficiently hardened, you should gather and transfer to your corn-house or cribs. Your *corn husks*, as separated from the ear, if stacked away with equal portions, or alternate layers of hay and straw, each layer to be sprinkled with salt, would make most acceptable food for your cattle, the whole to be submitted to the process of cutting.

Your hogs if in pasture, or indulging in the luxuries of the woods, must be penned for fattening, and if you would economise time and feed, let your roots be boiled and your corn or other

grain ground into meal—give them plentiful supplies of straw or leaves, and they, in return, will give you ample stores of manure.

Harvest your potatoes. Towards the latter end of the month take up your beets, carrots, parsnips, and other roots that require to be removed, and be sure that you place them in situations where there will be no danger of their freezing. Attention to this now, will save vexation and loss hereafter.

IN THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Your *spinach* must be weeded out to the distance of five or six inches: unless kept clean from weeds and foul grass, the plants will rot off.

Transplant your *lettuce* plants into warm rich borders—as also some into frames for winter use.

Plant out your *cabbage plants*, and *cauliflowers*: hoe up your *broccoli*: tie up your *endives* for blanching.

Asparagus. As soon as the stalks of your asparagus turn yellow, cut them down close to the earth, and carry them to your dung heap; clean the beds carefully from weeds, eradicating them effectually and drawing them into the alleys. Give the beds a top dressing of good manure—the dung of the old hot-beds, or well rotted stable manure, will either answer,--to be laid over the beds two or three inches deep; after which, stretch a line, mark out the alleys; dig the alleys one spade deep, spread a considerable portion of the earth evenly over the beds: let the weeds which were raked into the alleys be dug into the bottom of the trenches and covered a proper depth with earth; straighten the edges of the beds, giving them a moderate rounding—fill up the alleys with straw or old litter, trample it well down. Give your seedling asparagus also a slight dressing.

Earth up your *celery*: trim your *aromatic and medicinal herbs*, as *lavender*, *thyme*, *hyssop*, *winter savory*, *sage*, &c. continue to sow every ten or fourteen days, *cresses*, *radish*, *lettuce*, &c. The seeds of the *sea-kale* and *rhubarb*, should also be sown, plant out *shallots*, *chives*, *garlic* and *Rocambole*, as also seed *onions*.

If you have not transplanted your *strawberry* beds, you may still do so, taking care to *press* the earth well about the roots, and when the winter sets in, cover the beds with long manure.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Plant out your *Dutch bulbs* any time from the middle of this month to the beginning of November, as *crocuses*, *hyacinths*, *tulips*, *polyanthus*, and *Italian Narcissus*, *Jonquils*: plant the *Pyrus Japonica*; *Anemones*, *Peonies*; *Primroses*,

Daisies, &c. Roll your gravel walks. After you shall have planted your bulbs, give your garden a thorough cleaning. Remove the decayed flower stems or haulm; trim off your borders. Dig up your beds intended to be planted out in shrubs next spring—two feet deep at least, and when you shall have done this, look about you and see to what else you can profitably turn your attention.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

There is so much good sense, so much truth, and so much genuine patriotism in the subjoined paragraph, which we copy from the *Indiana Aurora*, that we take pleasure in laying it before our readers. Although intended as local, it is equally as applicable to most other parts of the country as to the one for which it was written. In our state, for instance, the whole western shore is without a society, and why it should be so, is the more astonishing, as every farmer with whom you converse will acknowledge the benefits derived from the one which existed a few years since, and conferred so much benefit upon the state, and regret that it has not being at the present time; and yet no one will step forward to set the ball in motion to create a new one! There are many other parts of our widely expanded country in the same situation, to the great injury of the farming and planting interests, and while we sincerely regret the prevalence of such a withering apathy, we indulge in the hope that a sense of their interest, as well as a just pride of state, will urge gentlemen to come forth and concentrate individual action in the premises.

Agricultural Societies.—Associations of this kind, properly conducted,—tend powerfully to promote the interest of agriculture. Not only by this means, does each become possessed of the knowledge of all, but all are stimulated to enlarge their stock of knowledge, by multiplying experiments, extending their researches, increasing their diligence, and the like means. The generous competition witnessed at their exhibitions, excites laudable emulation, which never fails to manifest itself in new modes of culture, in improved breeds of live stock, and in the excellence of all that belongs to the noble art of husbandry. You shall find almost universally, that in a vicinity where suitable encouragement is given to a society of this kind, there are found the finest horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and all domestic animals. And there you find the largest crops, the finest fruits, the best cultivated farms, and the most *rural taste*.

With advantages like these in view, and a thousand others along with them, is it not astonishing that the farmers of Indiana, and the professed lovers and patrons of agriculture, should allow our county agricultural societies, to die, or at least, to live only in a sickly and declining condition. There is utterly a fault among us in this matter

somewhere, perhaps every where. But really it is hoped, that we will cast off our indifference, and raise to action in this important and interesting concern. Let us not be content to be ever in the rear of our enterprising neighbors, and to follow tardily on in the wake of more spirited and inspiring farmers; but rather let us be emulous of setting an example worthy of imitation by our senior neighbors."

In another article in the same paper, the enlightened editor holds the following appropriate language with respect to the beneficial influence of agricultural fairs. He is speaking of the fair of the Hamilton County (Ohio) Agricultural Society, which has been subsequently held with such decided eclat at Cincinnati. The secretary of that society having sent him a circular containing the rules of the fair, lists of premiums, &c. he makes the following comments:

"From this advertisement, we perceive, that the premiums offered by the society on horses alone, amount to more than \$500; those on cattle, near \$300; and others in proportion. The number of members is three hundred and seventy-five, who pay an annual subscription of \$3 each. This society has been of incalculable advantage to the Miami valley, and the western country generally. Were a society of equal zeal and enterprise, in proportion to population, sustained in each county in our State, the aggregate benefit to the country would be immense. The improving influence of this society is so well understood now, that whoever wishes to procure the finest horses, cattle, sheep, or swine, to be found in the western country, goes to the annual fair of the Hamilton county Agricultural Society, with certainty of accomplishing his object. And it is well known, that the live stock, and other articles of exhibition, at their fairs, will bring from 100 to 500 per cent. more, than our common neglected varieties of animals and product."

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

On looking over a file of letters, directed to the subscriber lately, I noticed one from the Right Honorable Sir John Sinclair, Bart., dated 133 George-street, Edinburgh, giving an interesting account of his persevering labors in compiling the *Code of Agriculture*, a *Code of Health and Longevity*, as also a *Code of Political Economy*; the latter then on hand,—some of which being very voluminous,—had been attended with great labor. In speaking of the good effects of his Book of Health and Longevity, he observes:—"In a personal point of view, the author can never regret having accumulated a mass of information, which has so essentially contributed to promote and confirm his own health; and which has enabled him on the verge of eighty years, to continue his literary pursuits." The above work is comprised in one volume, and would no doubt be a valuable article for every family to be in possession of.

When reflecting on the labors of this great and good man, and the immense benefit he has conferred on his own, as well as other countries, I have often thought that an account thereof might

encourage others by seeing how much good it is possible for one man to do, when he applies himself diligently to the promotion of useful objects.

Sir John being possessed of a large landed estate, turned his attention very early to the improvements of the same. And from an apprehension that the agriculture of Great Britain was in a low state*, determined on a tour through the best improved districts on the continent of Europe, for the purpose of obtaining information relative to agriculture, by which he no doubt obtained much that was valuable on many important points, which he has since freely communicated to the public. And immediately on his return made such representations to his government, as induced them to pass a law establishing a Board of Agriculture, and appointed him president of the same, with a liberal, annual, appropriation of money, to be at their disposal to be offered as premiums, &c. to the most scientific improvements in agriculture. This being placed in good hands, laid the foundation of the present high state of agricultural improvement in England, so strikingly evinced by their stock of *domestic animals*—the highly cultivated fields in every direction, surrounded by imperishable live fences, and protected by artificial belts and groves of trees; and to the same cause may we ascribe the fact, that the mansions and cottages are every where in that country, judiciously decorated with plantations of ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers, both for beauty of effect and usefulness. The laudable emulation at improvement, has, to some small extent, spread into this country, and would be far more extensively diffused amongst us, if our state legislators had been as liberal in their appropriations of money, as those of Great Britain were to their agricultural society; for without money no such society can exist, and a sufficiency is not easily and annually raised by private subscriptions. But if our state legislature were to encourage agriculture by liberal and annual appropriations, to be placed in proper hands, it would be like money loaned out at large interest; for it would give life to such a healthful state of industry, and so stimulate individual exertion, as to add to the prosperity, wealth and beauty of the country, in a ratio which would expand the resources of the state, and increase its political importance among the other states of the Union.

A case in point follows:—It was by promoting such measures as these, that the most celebrated statesman of modern times, justly called Fredrick the great, (more from his attention to internal improvement than to foreign conquests,) raised his dominions, notwithstanding their disadvantages of situation, soil, and climate, to that height of prosperity and power to which they attained during his reign; his practice was to lay out about 300,000 pounds sterling per annum, in the encouragement of agricultural improvements, which he considered as manure spread on the ground to secure an abundant harvest; and in fact, instead of being impoverished by such liberal grants, he thereby increased his revenue so much, that he was able

* Not quite so low I suppose as it was when respectable farmers had neither fire-places nor feather beds in England.

to leave a treasure behind him, amounting to £12,000,000 pounds sterling.

So by the labors of this great agriculturist and financier, England and Scotland, have got their commons and waste lands, to a great extent, into a high state of cultivation, their swamps and marshes drained, and rendered at the same time healthful, productive and handsome, and their stock of domestic animals doubled in value, by which, other countries have been highly benefitted by the worthy example set them.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

[See Sinclair's *Code of Agriculture*.]

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

No. II.

SOILING—FATTENING OF HOGS.

On the mode of supporting animals adopted by some cultivators of the earth, usually termed "soiling," much has been advanced favorably to it; but has received also loud objections in return. A nation not excelled by any other, for a judicious and productive system of cultivating the earth, rests that whole system on it, and to it well conducted, owe their decided superiority in production. I am induced to believe from a fair experiment made, and firmly conducted, that all the objections to this mode of supporting animals might be readily got clear of, by advancing and going on one single position, that I have been so fortunate as to see laid down as the *basis* of a *system of soiling*, but which I am compelled to believe would suit all *climates* and *situations*. Let the mode of "soiling" be so conducted, as not to violate the great "laws of nature," as regards the *animal soiled*.

In the rearing and fattening of the *cow* kind, I have fixed on this ground, as absolutely necessary to be recollect and observed, viz:—that nature so constituted that animal, that a "variety of food" is *essentially necessary* to the proper action of the animal functions, of course *high health*; consequently, a *capacity to grow and fatten kindly*. I am assured that in determining the *most economical and profitable* mode of producing both results, to be perfectly successful, this point must be strictly adhered to. I am, from observation and experience fully satisfied, that we frequently stand in our own light, by not attending to the *first laws* regulating the *dispositions* of the animal world. A little occurrence at our own door, led me to observe this circumstance most forcibly. I had a neighbor with a highly laudable zeal to find out the "best way of doing every thing," as he termed it, and being anxious to raise hogs in considerable numbers as an article of *pecuniary profit*, endeavored to ascertain that "best way." Being blest with a little more *zeal* than strong *natural* sense, he was readily carried away by a plausible theory, and having had a detail of the "Mexican piggeries," he soon had one fixed, and was prepared to rival the Spaniard in the art of fattening that animal. After considerable reasoning with him on the subject of "Old Ned," I had succeeded so far, as to obtain about *one hundred feet square* of ground, around the *nicely floored board apartments*, *raised two feet from the ground*, with substantial doors to four rooms, in which *five* of the grunting fraternity, could con-

veniently repose and feed. This little square of ground was beautifully shaded with oaks, and the earth kept consequently cool—and lying considerably elevated, was always dry, in good weather. Into this, I persuaded him, to throw a bed of leaves. It was not long before this became a subject of heavy complaint. After his hogs were "put up in the nice clean rooms, swept carefully every day," for some time, they were gnawing at the doors to get out—"preferring the cool earth and leafy-bed, to the "nicely floored rooms."—Fifty times I have witnessed the contest between the hogs and their attendant, when attempting to get them back to their apartments, especially if the night or evening was warm or sultry. And it was discovered that they did not thrive as kindly, as some that "ran out." I prevailed on him to change the Mexican theory a little, by permitting the animal to consult his own taste and feelings, and to obey the laws of his nature, and throw open the doors of the nice rooms, permitting the animal to go in and out, at his pleasure—and also to increase the yard, so as to take in a small branch and a mud hole. This last he acceded to, as the honest Hibernian "obeyed the laws" with "great reluctance"—and to his mortification, the animals never attempted to go into their rooms, unless the day or night was extremely cold or wet—but this last was soon done away by discovering that they "throve mighty fast," and "looked sleek." Instead of the Mexican "clean, dry corn," and "clear water," and "flute," I induced him to add to the corn when boiling, a little lye, occasionally, a small portion of pulverized copperas, with a portion of *Ruta Baga*—boiled peas, sweet potatoes, rotten wood and charcoal, and washing all down with a fermented drink of meal and water. His astonishment was complete when he found that his animals had so "little taste," that when they could "get this liquid, they would not drink a drop of water."—But all was reconciled to it at last by the discovery, that he "never saw hogs fatten and look so well in his life." The fact was, that the whole process was somewhat of an imitation, of the course demanded by the laws of nature, as fixed in the animal.

From what we see of the cow kind, and, indeed, the whole animal world, it is certain, that the stomach craves a variety of food—that they receive animal enjoyment from its use, and that they also, we know, by experience, in fattening receive signal benefit from that variety if judiciously mingled. But we know a little more from every day's observation.

We see frequently that animals of the cow kind, are the subject of disease, and that nature has wisely, and kindly made them their own physicians—and we know that the plants they occasionally seek, and eat with avidity, are certainly highly medicinal. Put one of those animals in the best meadow, embracing all the finest grasses cultivated and it will leave the whole occasionally, nay break out of the enclosure, for the productions of the forest, and the thousands of weeds and shrubbery that abound there, are eaten with equal avidity, and gratification. In its reclaimed state, a great deal of motion does not appear necessary to the health of the cow or ox, or their young—although as much as would amount to exercise, we

are satisfied must be called for to keep up the proper action of the animal functions.

All artificial medical preparations for the purpose of exciting the appetite, or producing a fattening propensity, it is wise to avoid, I am assured. In this animal, if a high state of health is kept up, the propensity of the beast to fatten, with sound animal fat, is as great as the natural constitution of the animal will allow of, and those preparations may, and I know does, frequently produce an inverse effect, and not unfrequently generates disease. In the article of diet, this effect can be produced, viz. a disposition to take flesh, and accumulate fat, but this is in a way, conformable to the order of nature, no straining, substituting, or violating its laws—it is simply aiding—and this last, my experience tells me, is an important item to be observed in rearing, and fattening the cow kind, as also, all other animals, relied on for animal food. In the observance of this last item, the farmer may safely look for a real advantage in accumulating, as also by its observance in the general mode of feeding and supporting his animals.

COMMON SENSE.

Alabama, Aug 18th, 1835.

To the editor of the Farmer and Gardener.

Permit me to lay before your readers the following extract of a letter from Mr. Herbemont of South Carolina, the most successful wine maker in this country. The advice he gives on the application of calcareous earths to vineyards, is important; and comes with peculiar force and propriety from one of so much experience and so capable of profiting by experience. Let me add, that the wine made by Mr. Herbemont, is of very superior quality, particularly his white wine, which has been said by good judges to resemble the *Sauterne* very closely.

Yours,

G. B. S.

Extract of a Letter from N. Herbemont, Esq. to Gideon B. Smith, dated Columbia, S. C. Sept. 25th, 1835.

"I am much obliged to you for the trouble you have taken, and the consequent information you give me relative to the culture of the grape in your vicinity. The last winter was the most severe one ever experienced here within the memory of our oldest men. It could not have been less so in Maryland. Our foreign vines were almost all killed down to the ground; but my Madeira, or, as you call it, the *Herbemont* and *Lenoir* stood it bravely. I am glad to learn that some of your zealous gentlemen do not despair of success. Perseverance is the thing, and I do not know an object more worthy of it. I beg you will tell such of them as you may see, that the more I read and reflect on the subject, the more I am satisfied of the propriety of manuring the vineyards largely with calcareous earths, fossil shells or marl, or lime, provided the latter is no longer caustic, using at the same time such other manures as rich vegetable mould or cow pen manure. The expense of this should be disregarded, and for the sake of economy a small extent of ground, say half or one acre might be tried first. What if it should cost one hundred dollars to put one acre of vines in proper condition, this would be nothing, if success is the consequence; for \$100 as the principal would then yield from 500 to 1000

gallons of wine, which at \$1.00 would be an interest not to be complained of."

Let me add, as one of the reasons for the application of lime in any or all of its forms, to vineyards, that it is supposed by experienced men, that lime protects the soil, and, consequently, the plants growing in it, from the effects of severe cold in winter and droughts in summer; and this, too, in addition to its other not so well understood properties of fertilization.

G. B. S.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

RIPPLE—CLOVER SEED.

I take the liberty of forwarding you a very flourishing specimen of the *Plantago Lanceolata*, for the inspection of such of your dealers in Clover seed as may wish to see a plant whose name is more familiar to them than its appearance.—This plant is the very notorious Ripple, the seed of which is supposed to infest the clover seed which is bought and sold in such large quantities in the Baltimore market. The word Ripple is very common, at least, in my section of country, and in other parts of Pennsylvania, and with the dealers in clover seed every where, and yet you seldom see a farmer that knows the plant by sight, and scarcely a dealer in clover seed in the cities that can tell you any thing more about it than that it is some vile weed which infests the fields of clover, and the seed of which depresses the price of the clover seed.

The Ripple, it seems to me, Mr. Editor, has, like many an unassuming fellow, a much worse reputation than it is fairly deserving of, merely from not being known; and as I feel very much inclined to rescue it from at least a portion of the unmerited reproach to which it is subjected, especially in the cities, I hope you will indulge me with a little room in your paper for that purpose.

The *Plantago Lanceolata*, called in this country, generally, Ripple, is the Ribwort or Ribwort Plantain of the English, and the *Plantain de Prie*, of the French. It is called among the German farmers of Pennsylvania in some parts (Spitz-Weierich) which word, Bailey, in his excellent German and English Dictionary, defines, the "Ribwort," or "Small Plantain." The Botanical description of it as given by Eaton in his Manual of Botany, (p. 332, ed. 1829) is as follows: "Leaves lanceolate, villose; spike short, cylindrical; bracts ovate, acuminate; scape angled, with close pressed hairs." He describes it as growing one and two feet high. The description as given by Dr. Darlington, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, in his "Florula Cestrica" (of which we should be glad to see a new edition) for which he cites Elliott's sketch of the Botany of S. Carolina and Georgia) is as follows: "leaves lanceolate, hairy; spike cylindrical, sub-ovate, naked scape angled, hairy—vulgo, English Plantain, Ripple grass, Ribwort, Buckhorn plantain. Fl. middle of May and after. Habs. Meadows, fields and grass plots, common scapes, 1 to 2 feet high."—This description as well as the former is accurate enough, as far as it goes, except describing the spike of this plant as naked, which it certainly is not. Loudon in his late very laborious and able work, the "Encyclopaedia of Agriculture," says, "the ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) is a hardy native with a tuft of long ribbed leaves springing from the crown of the root, long naked

flower stems, and a long moniliform tap root."—He gives a very miserable cut of this plant, which affords but a faint resemblance to the original, the leaves being too broad and clumsy, and not tapering enough, the scapes (or flower stocks springing from the root) being only three (whereas in the specimen I send you there are nearly two hundred) and the spike or flower part being represented entirely too short and spreading. The engraving given by Dr. Andersen in his essay on agriculture is better, but exceptionable also.

It is difficult to give a description of a plant so as to convey a competent idea of it to the mind, even in the precise and discriminating language of the Botanists, and I shall not, therefore, attempt it. But, perhaps, those who are not conversant with the botanical terms used in the descriptions cited, may detect this plant when they know how it differs from one with which they are all familiar.—The ribwort resembles the common plantain strongly, but differs from it in having a much narrower and tapered leaf, in the leaf being covered with a fine white hair almost imperceptible to the careless eye, which gives it a softer and downy feel, whereas the leaf of the common plantain is very smooth and glistening. The ribwort shoots up a vast number (where it grows on moist ground) of slender flower stocks from the root, sometimes near two hundred but generally a dozen or so which are fluted and angled, and rise a foot and sometimes two high, and are terminated by a spike or flower part about an inch and a half or two inches long, covered with a soft downy wool lying close and about the color of bran; giving the appearance to the top of the stalk as if it had been melted and powdered over with that article.

It is to be attributed to their ignorance of its qualities that the clover seed dealers have given the "ripple grass" so bad a reputation. It is a grass that has been cultivated in England, Scotland, and the United States, as a pasture grass highly productive and nutritive, much relished by cattle and producing the richest milk and cream to the dairy.

Dr. Anderson in his "Disquisitions on Agriculture," (vol. 2, p. 253, ed. 1784) says, "the narrow leaved plantain or rib grass is well liked by horses and cattle, and yields a very good crop upon rich ground tending to dampness, if it is at the same time soft and springy, but upon any soil that has a tendency to bind, or upon dry ground it furnishes but a very scanty crop. But as both this and white or Dutch clover have been long cultivated as pasture grasses, it is less necessary for me to recommend them to the public notice. They are both good pasture grasses."

Here we have the opinion of a very intelligent and successful farmer in favor of the value of this plant. Dr. Anderson wrote his work, it would seem, from the preface to the first volume, prior to the revolutionary war, and informs us at that time it had been a long time in cultivation; and Loudon in his admirable work already alluded to, informs us that it is still cultivated. I will, however, take the liberty of quoting from him his remarks upon this plant shewing the different opinions respecting it. "It abounds," he says, "in dry soils as do several other species of plantain, especially the *P. Media*. On dry soils it affords little herbage and is often left untouched by cat-

tle. Curtis Wethering, and other British Botanists, speaks unfavourably of the Ribwort as a pasture grass, but Haller attributes the richness of the milk in the Swiss dairies, to the flavor of this plant and the *Alchemilla* in the mountain pastures. In rich moist or watered lands its herbage is more abundant and its flavor altered—a circumstance not uncommon in the vegetable kingdom, but from which it does not always follow that the plant so altered is deserving of culture. In conformity with this observation, though the ribwort is a scanty and rejected herbage on poor soils, it is said by Zappa, of Milan, to grow spontaneously in every meadow of Lombardy, especially in those which are irrigated. It vegetates early, flowers at the beginning of May, ripens in five weeks and is cut with the *poa trivialis*; the height of the leaf is about one foot, and of the stock, a foot and a half, it multiplies itself much by the seed and a little by the roots, which it continues for some time to reproduce. Ribwort more especially in a cultivated state is eaten heartily by every sort of cattle, and in particular by cows who like it most in May, when it has great influence on the milk as the hay has on the flesh. In Scotland it is a useful addition to the proper grasses on lands to be pastured by sheep at the rate of two or three heads to the acre. When kept well fed down by stock, there can be no doubt of its being a very good and nourishing pasture plant for both cattle and sheep, but it is by no means adapted for soiling. Young says he had long before recommended this plant for laying land to grass and sowed it on his own farm."

After giving some further remarks of Arthur Young, and the views of Dr. Anderson, already referred to, he continues. "It has been made use of in some parts of Yorkshire, as a summer grass. As an article of pasture for cattle and sheep, it is there in high esteem: it is not, however, well eaten by horses. As an article of hay, it is held to be detrimental to the crop, retaining its sap an unusual length of time, and when dry falling into a small compass; or being broken into fragments and left behind in the field.

Dr. Darlington, in his *Florula Cestrica*, already cited, says, "this plant is also a naturalized foreigner. It is not much esteemed by the farmers of this vicinity; though in some neighborhoods it has been occasionally cultivated; and horses, horned cattle, and sheep, are all fond of it. It is becoming so common that it is difficult to procure the seed of red clover entirely clear of it, and it bids fair to prevail still more extensively."

I hope sir, after the perusal of these very respectable writers, a Scotchman, an Englishman and an American, in favour of this persecuted plant, that the farmers will feel less hostile to it, and that the dealers in clover seed will cease to use its depressed reputation as the means of producing a depression in the article of that important article. If it has been cultivated in Scotland and England, and the United States—if Arthur Young sowed it on his own ground and recommends it as nutritive and productive—if it yields rich cream to the milk pan, and gives a sweet flavour to the dairy of the Swiss, if horses, and cattle, and sheep eat it "heartily," why is it so decried by those who know so little about it. When I first heard of the Ripple in clover seed, I took

it in my simplicity, for some horrible production of nature, of endless duration, indestructible by ploughs and harrows, and scarifiers, infesting all your fields in defiance of every effort at extermination, more annoying than all the Canada thistles, and all the garlic and yellow snap dragon in creation, that fed and flourished on its own destruction, and that finally would rise and spread until it defied the power, and broke the heart of the disconsolate farmer. But when I sought for information about it, I discovered it to be a plant which flourishes luxuriantly in the rich meadows of Lombardy, and yields its sweet flavour to the dairies of Switzerland, which has been cultivated for its virtues in the old and new world and received the approbation of the most distinguished writers upon Agriculture.

The ribwort is a plant too, of very easy extermination, its root being short, bony and fibrous, easily pulled up by the hands and eradicated by the plough. It withers and dies with the least exposure, and leaves no broken fragments of its radicles in the ground like the toad flax or snap dragon* to perpetuate its obstinacy and renew its annoyance. It does not, like the garlic, taint the products of the dairy with its noisome odours and disgusting taste, or like the vile St. John's wort,† disfigure with scabs and blotches, the feet and noses of your cattle. On the contrary, cows and horses, and sheep are fond of it, and eat it freely, and find it a pleasant and nourishing plant.

I can see, therefore, Mr. Editor, little cause for the excessive clamor against Ripple or Ribwort as a weed likely to infest the fields of the farmer,

It is true if a man wishes to buy clover seed, he wants nothing else, and especially a seed that he would not sow, perhaps, if he had it by itself; still when a farmer sends his clover seed to market, he does not wish to be told by the dealer in the city, who knows, perhaps, about as much about it as the horses that hauled it, that it has ripple in it, and on that account he will not give by 20 per cent. as much for it as he otherwise would.

The seed of the ribwort is a small black elongated seed and very easily mistaken for portions of the flower stalk of the clover, that in certain stages of the weather and conditions of the chaff, are apt to be nibbed by the mill in cleaning, into a form strongly resembling it. That the dealers in clover seed in the city, very often mistake either the little fragments of the clover stalk or some other seed for that of the ripple, and condemn the clover seed accordingly without sufficient examination, I am sufficiently satisfied. I know of the condemnation in Baltimore of the clover seed, on that account, of a friend of mine, when he told me there was not a single plant of the ripple on his plantation that he had ever discovered. As there are many other weeds likely to be introduced into the grounds of the farmer in sowing not only of clover and such grass seed, but of the grains, I intend to undertake this fall the trouble of collecting in little boxes and labelling the seeds of the plants most likely to give annoyance to the agriculturist and will transmit duplicates of them to your Lyceum. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES DUNLOP,
Guilford Township, Franklin co., Pa.

* *Antirrhinum linaria*.

† *Hypericum*.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

MAMMOTH GRAPE.

Mr. Roberts—You are hereby presented with a scrip for publication in your esteemed periodical, headed as above, in consequence of Dr. Brownlow, my neighbour, and another gentleman finding in my vineyard a grape, that, for size and weight, challenges, we think, all the grape creation for an equal. At any rate it was concluded to send the account thereof to your periodical (as one perhaps, most widely circulated,) to see if its equal or superior could be found and attested. As I reflected that you might, perhaps, receive a simple account of a monster of this description with some distrust, I concluded to solicit the finder for a certificate, which is herewith subjoined:

"The undersigned measured and weighed a Scuppernong grape, found in the vineyard of Mr. Sidney Weller, with the following result: the rise of four inches round, and two hundred and fourteen grains in weight."

TIPPOO S. BROWNLOW.

JOHN W. BODDIE.

Brinkleyville, N. C. Sept. 15th, 1835.

Last year, about this time, seeing an account in the "Raleigh Register," of a Scuppernong grape, found in a vineyard near Raleigh, measuring three and half inches in circumference, induced me to search for its match in my vineyard, and I succeeded, and weighing it, the result was, one hundred and twenty grains.

But I little thought then of ever finding one so large as that certified. It is not quite ripe. But I intend to preserve it in proof spirits. And if you desire I will send it on to your establishment.

And the thought now occurs to me that I might send it for one of the exhibitions of your "Horticultural Society," and if consistent with your rules to have any but a member compete for a prize, and the grape in question should be thought worthy of a premium, I should feel very proud to have the honour of a prize adjudged me. Yours, &c., in haste.

SIDNEY WELLER.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

A gentleman in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, will, it is said, realize by his peach crop this season, from \$10,000 to \$12,000. The United States' Engineers have ascertained it to be practicable to make a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. The New Orleans Bee says that the mint to be built at New Orleans, according to the proposed plan, will cost 4 millions of dollars. A convention has been proposed to be held in Danville, Va. on the 5th of October to adopt measures for constructing a rail road from the town of Evansham, in Wythe county, a distance of one hundred miles. There were recently a mob threatened in Taunton, Massachusetts: the object was to demolish the jail and release the tavern keeper, who had been mulcted for selling without license, also to destroy the houses of the leading members of the Temperance Society. The timely array of bayonets, however, relieved the good people of their mobish fever and no attempt was made. We opine that these aforesaid bayonets are the very best reasoners upon such occasions. Our good friend of the Fredericktown Herald, has received a present of a bunch of Raspberries of the second growth, from Dr. John Tyler, of that place, in whose garden they were grown.

By the way, the editor of the *Herold* is in clover-luck, of late, he has scarcely issued a paper, but which heralded the receipt of some present of fruit calculated to make an epicurean's mouth water. We think from present appearances that in less than ten years, individual enterprise will have made a continuous line of rail road from the Atlantic to New Orleans.

We had the Governor's Guards from New Jersey, on a visit among us last week. Their appearance was that of soldiers, their deportment that of gentlemen. They were received and entertained by our volunteer corps with that cordial hospitality which is alike honorable to the donor and the recipient. Their presence recalled to mind many of those reminiscences of the revolution, when their sires of the Jersey Blues, and the troops of Delaware, and Maryland, fought shoulder to shoulder, in the glorious strife that secured our liberty. They left us on Saturday morning for their homes, and they will carry with them the best wishes of our citizens for their safe return, and future welfare and happiness.

FOREIGN ABSTRACT.

Advices from Europe, three days later than those in our last paper, have been received, being from Liverpool of the 27th August. In the House of Lords, on the 24th, a clause in the Irish Church bill was rejected—notwithstanding Lord Melbourne declared that if it should, he would not send the bill to the House of Commons. The vote stood 138 to 41—majority against ministers 97.

In France, the war against the liberty of the press, appears to be carried on unscrupulously by the Chambers, in despite of public opinion. The government of the Queen of Spain have determined on calling on France for an armed intervention.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notices—of the Silk Manual—of the great Cattle Sale—of Mr. Dunlop's communication on Ribwort—of the essay of Common Sense—of Agricultural Fairs—of the fine Durham Short-horn of the Hon. C. A. Barnitz—of the address of Bellamy Storer, Esq.—A jaunt to Surrey Farm—Work for October—Agricultural Societies—Robert Sinclair's notice of Sir John Sinclair—Common Sense on soiling and fattening hogs—Extract from a letter from N. Herbenmont to Gideon B. Smith on the use of calcareous manures in vineyards—James Dunlop, Esq. on Ribwort plaintain—Mr. Weller's mammoth Grape—Domestic Summary—Notice of the Governor's Guards of New Jersey—Foreign Abstract—Prices Currents, &c.—Advertisements.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	11	11½
Shoulders, do	"	10	—
Middlings, do	"	10	—
Assorted, country,	"	9	9½
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	18½	25
Roll,	"	—	—
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	3 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,	"	8 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 94	2 00
CHOP RYE,	"	1 69½	1 75
Eggs,	dozen.	—	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, No. 2,	barrel.	7 76	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	5 75	—
Mackerel, No. 3,	"	4 25	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	2 25	2 75
LARD,	pound.	10	10

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

C—These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	2 50	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	bushel.	5 00	6 00
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	—	85
White,	"	—	85
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	18½	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	18½	20
FEATHERS,	pound.	27	40
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 25	1 37½
FLOUR&MEAL—Best wh. wh'fam	bushel.	7 25	7 75
Do. do. baker's,	"	6 75	7 25
Do. do. Superfine,	"	6 25	6 50
SuperHow. st. in good do'd	"	6 25	—
" wagon price,	"	—	6 00
City Mills, extra,	"	—	6 37
Do.	"	—	6 35
Susquehanna, firm/scares,	"	—	6 25
Rye,	"	4 62½	4 75
Kilm-dried Meal, in hds.	hhd.	19 00	21 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 37½	4 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 00	5 50
Timothy(herds of the north)	"	2 75	3 25
Orchard,	"	2 25	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAT, in bulk,	ton.	—	15 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100lb.	7 00	7 25
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	12½	—
second,	"	10	—
refuse,	"	8	—
LIME,	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,	"	32	34
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	—	1 25
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	—	3 50
Ground,	barrel.	1 25	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	2 00	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
Rye,	bushel.	70	73
Susquehannah,	"	none	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100lbs.	4 50	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable	"	—	—
for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,	"	9 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	—
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	5 00	10 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 30	1 35
Red,	"	20	1 28
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	37	37½
" in hds.	"	35	dull
" wagon price,	"	33	33½
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100lbs.	1 50	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	washed. unwash.	62 to 75	32 to 34
Full Merino,	"	52	62 30 32
Three fourths Merino,	"	47	52 28 30
One half do,	"	42	47 26 28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	38	42 25 26
Pulled,	"	38	42 26 28
VALUABLE STOCK FOR SALE.			
A FULL-BRED Durham short horn yearling BULL,			
a very superior animal; 7-8 blood; same age; also			
two COWS, 4. years old, 3-4 blood, in calf by a full-bred			
Bull. Pedigree given in full. Applications for any of			
the above cattle to be made to the Editor of the Farmer			
and Gardener, by whom the terms will be made known.			
C—Letters from a distance must be post paid.			
June 30th.			

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank, par
Branch at Baltimore, do
Other Branches, do
MARYLAND.
Banks in Baltimore, par
Hagerstown, do
Frederick, do
Westminster, do
Farmers' Bank of Maryland, do
Do. payable at Easton, do
Salisbury, 5 per cent
Cumberland, do
Millington, do
DISTRICT.
Washington, } Banks, 1.
Georgetown, }
Alexandria, }

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, 1a
Chambersburg, 1a
Gettysburg, do
Pittsburgh, 1a
York, 1a
Other Pennsylvania Banks, 1a
Delaware [under 65], 3a
Do. [over 5], 1a
Michigan Banks, 5a
Canadian do, 5a

VIRGINIA.
Farmers Bank of Virginia, 1a
Bank of Virginia, do
Branch at Fredericksburg, do
Petersburg, do
Norfolk, do
Winchester, do
Lynchburg, do
Danville, do
Bank of the Valley, do
Branch at Romney, do
Do. Charlestown, do
Do. Leesburg, do
Wheeling Banks, 1a
Ohio Banks, generally 3a
New Jersey Banks gen, 1a
New York City, 1a
New York State, 2a
Massachusetts, 2a
Connecticut, 2a
New Hampshire, 2a
Maine, 2a
Rhode Island, 2a
North Carolina, 3a
South Carolina, 2a
Georgia, 4a
Michigan Banks, 5a
New Orleans, do

SHORT-HORN STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to leave his country residence, offers for sale part of his Durham Short-horn Stock on reasonable terms.

Some are full blooded—others of half, three-fourths, seven-eighths blood, all derived from the stock of Mr. Powel.

There are some fine cows now in milk, some fine heifers and calves—One extraordinary cow, Flora, is offered for sale—She is by Mr. Powel's imported Malcolm. This cow when fresh, yields from sixteen to twenty pounds of the finest butter per week, and this butter is made as wanted for the table, by stirring the cream with a spoon in a bowl and usually in less than a minute of time.

I also offer for sale a young bull, very fine, from Flora, now 17 months old, and a heifer calf of about four months.

Also some fine sheep—full blooded South-downs.

C. A. BARNITZ.

Springdale, York, Pa. Sept. 23, 1835.

3t.

FULL BLOODED IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNED CATTLE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, will dispose of at private sale, part of his DURHAM CATTLE, which have been bred by himself from the best blood of Mr. John Hare Powel's stock imported from England and selected by Mr. Coates from the fold of J. Whitaker, to whom a standing order had been given by Mr. Powel to obtain the best animals, without limitation as to price.

1st. CALISTA, purchased from Mr. John H. Powel, got by Malcolm, 6 years old this month, dam Maria, imported in 1827—Malcolm imported in 1825 (bred by J. Whitaker) got by Enchanter, dam, Western Lady, &c.

2d. MARIA, 4 years old next January, got by Orlando, purchased at Mr. Powel's sale for \$300, when eleven months old, got by Malcolm, dam, Zenobia, imported in 1828, and purchased by Dr. Thomas of Md. when seven years old for \$400.

3d. ZENOBIA, 2 years old last April, got by "Orlando," dam, Calista.

4th. ROMP, one year old April, got by Robt. Y. Stokes' bull "Pizarro," purchased of Mr. Barnita of York, Pa., dam, Calista.

5th. GALLANT, 1 year old last May, got by Pizarro, dam, Maria.

6th. A FEMALE CALF, four months old, got by Pizarro, dam, Calista.

7th. A MALE CALF, 1 month old, got by Pizarro, dam, Maria.

The above described stock may be seen at my residence about four miles from Frederick, on the Liberty road.

Sept 29 1835

WM. J. THOMSON.

GREAT STOCK FAIR AND SALE.

THE proprietors of the *Farmer & Gardener*, Baltimore, will hold a FAIR for the sale of Stock of all kinds on SATURDAY, the 24th, and MONDAY, the 26th day of October, inst at those commodious and eligible lots adjoining the Canton Race Course. They have been governed in their selection of this situation, by its convenient distance from the city, easy approach either by land or water, being distant from the heart of the city not more than two miles, and by the great convenience of transportation thither—there being a steamboat regularly running there from the city every hour in the day, from 10 o'clock, A. M. at the moderate charge of an eleven-pence for each person.

The proprietors have already entered for sale at their Fair, the following valuable ANIMALS, viz.

BULLS.

No 1. The improved Durham short horned Bull Leon, bred by Wm. H. Freeman, Esq. of Baltimore, Md.—Calved on the 8th of August, 1830, now in possession of S. Canby, of Woodside, Del.

Leon—is by Gloucester, dam Flora.

Gloucester—was imported in July 1826, by Mr. J. H. Powell, calved Feb. 28, 1825 (bred by J. Whitaker, Esq.: one of the most celebrated breeders in England) by Frederick, dam Adela (bred by Mr. Whitaker: gave with her first calf 24 quarts per day) by Orpheus; g. d. Alfred (bred by Mr. Hesler, gave 24 qts. per day) by Windsor g. g. g. Old Daisy (bred by Mr. C. Collins, (gave 32 qts. daily) by Favourite, sire of Comet: g. g. g. g. d. by Punch; g. g. g. g. d. by Hubback.

Frederick—roan, (bred by Mr. Charge) got by Hulton, dam, Orbit, by Comet sold for 1000 guineas, g. d. Splendor by Comet; g. g. d. Flecked Twin by Major; g. g. g. d. Red Simon by Favourite; g. g. g. g. d. Flecked Simon by Bartle; g. g. g. g. d. Old Simon, (bred by Mr. Charge) descended from the Studley White Bull.

Hulton—(Bred by Mr. Charge,) got by Newton, dam Meteor by Comet.

Newton—(bred by Mr. Charge,) got by Comet, dam Fanny by Mr. Charge's Grey Bull.

"Comet"—red and white roan, calved in 1804, (bred by Mr. Collings,) got by Favourite, dam young Phoenix, by Favourite; g. d. Phoenix, by Foljambe, &c. &c. (Comet was sold for 1000 guineas at Mr. Collings' sale Oct. 11th, 1810). "Gloucester's" pedigree can be found more at large in a work called "Hints for American husbandmen, published by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society," in 1827, he is also recorded in the English Herd Book.

"Flora"—(dam of Leon) was got by Sampson, dam Betty, g. d. Old Betty; Sampson by son of Ossian, d. by Comet; Ossian by Favourite; by Bolingbroke; d. Phoenix by Foljambe; g. d. by Alcock's Bull; gr. g. d. by Smith's Bull; gr. gr. g. d. by Jolly's Bull. "Flora's" pedigree can also be found at large in the "Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society for 1824," and is likewise recorded in the English Herd Book.

J. H. Powell, Esq. considers "Gloucester" one of the finest Bulls ever imported by him. He was purchased by Mr. Freeman for 1200 Dollars.

No 2. Hector—dark red, calved Nov. 22, 1833, by Parson, dam Red Rose, gr. d. Prize by Denton, Parson (owned by H. A. Carpenter, Esq.) got by Bishop, dam Moss Rose (imported in 1821, bred by Mr. Ashcrop) got by Phenomenon, &c.

No 3. Major—Red and white, calved March 8, 1824, by Duke, dam Fanny, (No. 4) by Parson; d. Isabella by Lothario.

No 4. George—Red and white, calved March 13, 1834, by Duke, d. Orphan by Lothario, gr. d. by Billy Austin.

No 5. Uncas—White, calved May 5, 1834, by Leon (No. 1.) dam Prudence by Parson; gr. d. Patience; g. g. d. Stella; g. g. g. d. Star by Denton; Star gave 40 quarts of milk per day.

No 6. Peter—White, calved May 5, 1834, by Leon; dam Isabella by Lothario; d. Meg by Billy Austin.

No 7. Rufus—Roane, calved August 28, 1834; by Leon; d. Flora (No. 6) by Parson; gr. d. Meg by Billy Austin.

No 8. Henry—Red and white, calved March 1, 1835, by Leon, d. Clementina (No. 1) by Lothario; g. d. Star by Denton.

No 9. Ned—White and red, calved 19, 1835, by Leon, dam Fanny, (No. 4) by Parson; g. d. Roan by Lothario.

No 10. Job—Roan, calved June 9, 1835, by Leon, dam

Kate (No. 5) by Parson; g. d. Chance by Lothario.

COWS.

No 1. Clementina—dark red; by Lothario, d. Star, by Denton. Lothario was gotten in England by George; d. Moss Rose, (imported in 1821) by Phenomenon, &c. No. 2. Cora—red and white; by Parson, d. Clementina, (No. 1.)

No 3. Hetty—white and red; by Parson, d. Meg, by Billy Austin.

No 4. Fanny—dark red; by Parson, d. Roan, by Lothario.

No 5. Kate—brindle, by Parson, d. Chance, by Lothario.

No 6. Flora—red; by Parson, d. Meg, by Billy Austin.

No 7. Laura—red and white; by Parson, d. Gypsey, by Parson.

No 8. Lucy—red and white, calved April 29, 1834; by Leon; d. Helen, by the son. J. J. Milligan's Red Bull.

No 9. Caroline—roan, calved July 18, 1835; by Leon; d. Flora, No. 6.

No 10. Sally—roan, calved July 28, 1835; by Leon, d. Laura, (No. 7.)

The pedigree of all of the above animals will be given in full to purchasers, well authenticated.

In addition to the above they will have for sale at the fair from 16 to 20,

FULL BLOODED DEVONS.

Warranted pure and of the best blood in the country.

They respectfully solicit consignments from the owners of any of the following kinds of stock.

Improved Durham Short Horns—full blooded, and grades, whether imported or raised in this country.

DEVONS, do do do.

SUPERIOR OXEN,—well broken, whether improved imported or native kinds.

Superior MILCH COWS of native stock.

SHEEP—improved Bakewell, Saxon, Merinoes—full blooded, and their respective grades.

Superior HORSES of all kinds.

MULES, JACKS and JFNNEYS.

Various breeds of HOGS, remarkable for size and taking on fat.

In every instance, where the stock to be sent, are of the imported full bloods, or of their respective grades, certificates of pedigree, well authenticated, must be sent, as it is the wish of the proprietors to make their FAIR a mart where the agriculturists of the country may resort with a certainty of getting genuine articles—just such animals as they may believe they are buying.

Should the proprietors of the *Farmer & Gardener* be met with that spirit of generous reciprocity, which they believe due to the present effort, it is their purpose to hold ANNUAL or SEMI ANNUAL FAIRS, believing that they will not only conduce to the immediate interests of farmers and those engaged in raising stock, but to the country at large; for they hold it to be a tenable position, that whatever tends to advance one great national branch of industry, is necessarily promotive of the whole. The convenience to the agricultural community, of such an establishment as a great mart to which they may resort with the certainty of selling any fine animals they may have to dispose of, or of procuring such as they may desire to purchase, will be obvious at the first blush.

Animals coming by water can be landed at the Canton Company's wharf, adjoining the Fair ground. Owners of animals will send their own keepers. Hay, grass, and such other feed as may be desired, can be procured on the premises at fair market prices. Or if owners should prefer, a per diem for livery will be charged.

Seven and a half per cent commission upon all sales will be charged, and for each animal offered for sale that may not be sold, the usual offering fee.

A careful person will be on the premises to take charge of the animals as they may arrive and allot them their respective places.

JOHN J. GROSS, Auct.

DEVON BULLS.

FOR SALE—Two full blood Devon Bulls. The first is a beautiful animal, 9 years old, of the purest blood and fine form, raised by one of the first breeders in the country; the other is a fine young animal, 1 year old, got by the above, out of a first rate Devon Cow. These animals will be sold on reasonable terms, their superior qualities being considered. Enquire of the Editor.

sep 8

3t